FARM AND GARDEN.

Adaress all inquiries or communications in relation to egriculture to Dh. T. H. Hoskins, Newport, Vt.

" Compulsory " Labor.

In another column we reprint, from the Manchester, N. H., Union, an article upon manual labor in colleges,-i. e., agricultural colleges-by Professor Beal, of the Michigan College. He does not regard it as a success, nor should we expect it to be so. What we favor and advocate in this connection is affording, as a privilege to those students unable otherwise to pay their way through such schools, the opportunity to work upon the college farm. We believe that such students will be the ones to make the most profitable use of their opportunitics, and the ones who will turn out to be the best, if not the only, graduates who will become practical farmers. We believe that the opposition which exists in nearly all these land-grant colleges to such an arrangement arises from the fact that very few of their professors are capable of giving such practical instruction. Tuey feel it to be degrading to their dignity to take off their coats, roll up their sleeves, and wade into real practical farm work.

Editorial Notings.

In our issue of October 11, in the article on "Improved Orcharding," the singular error of printing the name of Charles Downing as "Charles Davenport" occurred. It was Mr. Downing who thought our Duchess of O.denburgh apples must be a different variety, on account of their large size and superb color. But it is being abundantly proved that all the Russian apples display theirmerits more conspicuously, when well grown, the further north they are grown. They are distinctly a northern family; and we believe that they had their origin from a distinctly northern species. It is well known that there are a number of distinct species of wild apples, as well as of plums, cherries, etc.; and it is eminently reasonable to suppose that apples of such marked characters should have had a distinct nativity.

HERE we desire to say that we are compelled to regard the changes, with a view to simplification and shortening of the names of fruits, which were made some years ago by the American Pomological Society, as being, in at least a part of the cases, injudicious. Take the case of the "Duchess of Oldenburgh," for instance. It is almost universally shortened, in common speech, to "Duchess"; but the revisers have cut off that part of the name, and listed the variety as "Oldenburgh." The result is really a lengthening of the name, since in writing and speaking, with the view to definiteness, we have to explain that by "Oldenburgh" we mean the apple generally known as "Duchess." And, after all, it is very hard, if not impossible, to change popular names. These may not always suit the tastes of the fastidious; and we agree that such names as "Stump the World," and " Belly Bound,"-the last a corruption, by the way, of the original French name, "Belle et Bonne," i. e., pretty and good,-need changing. But a change which don't take, or a change that must be constantly expl ined by reference to the original name, is not the sort of change to be desired.

WHILE we are on the subject of apples, we would like to say to those who object to the quality of the Russian varicties that they had better try the Longfield. It is the only genuine annual bearer that we have ever known. By this we mean an apple that bears equally good crops every year. Of course, nearly all kinds bear some apples every year; but the Longfield is loaded down, and has to be thinned to prevent the wreck of the tree, every year. We know of no other kind like it in this respect; and besides this, it is a very nice dessert fruit. The common expression in regard to it is, " Well, that apple is good enough for me.' Some years ago we sent clons of Longfield to a friend in Wisconsin, and recently we got from him a sample, with a request for the name, which he had lost, and the remark that it was the best and most profitable apple in his orchard. It is not really a very attractive apple to look at, and, like the Seckel pear, it is small; but you get a plenty of them, and they are good.

ANOTHER first-class Russian apple, as to quality, is the Prolific Sweeting. A good many people do not care for sweet apples; but this one is so purely and deliciously sweet, and with such a delicate texture, that people go into raptures over it. Fortunately, it has an exterior to match its interior merits, being of good size, fair, and of a clear straw-yellow color. It is not, however, a full annual bearer. We have but half a dozen trees, and some of our friends began to caution us early in June to save for them "some of those splendid yellow sweets."

OUR experience with Russian apples is probably as extensive as that of any one in this country, with the exception

ahead of the older sorts; and in quality planting; and it takes, too, a still longer for a'l the more northern states.

UP to about twelve or fifteen years ago, it was believed that the successful growth of apples and other cultivated tree fruits was impossible in all of northern Maine. About that time-we have not the exact date handy-we on the iron-clad tree fruits in that section-the great county of Aroostook, retary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, who was, and still is, the agriculknown to many of our readers as a fresociation meetings.

WE think we were the first nursery-Oldenburgh, which had been lately inthe Hon. Parker P. Burleigh of Linof Premiums awarded for tree fruits at of vacations interferes with plans for of which Mr. Burleigh received twenty-

is at least one hundred miles north of thus lose interest. (4) There have the north line of Vermont; but the low altitude of that region-scarcely more than 200 feet above the sea level As the student receives pay, he is ex--more than compensates for the dis- pected to earn something, and this often tance north, so that Mr. Burleigh finds leads the foreman to keep a man worktance north, so that Mr. Burleigh finds ing at what he can do best, as is the himself able to exhibit samples of vacustom in factories, instead of frerieties which are not a success with us. quently changing the work, that the We hardly think they will be permanently successful in Aroostook; but the developments from amongst the large number of Russian apples, and Students are much more sensitive about other tree fruits, which have been im- receiving less than the maximum rate ported-especially the Budd and Gibb of wages than they are in receiving importation made ten years since-will in time enable every portion of northern New England to grow choice ex- merely for the name of the thing. portable apples, equal in quality, and far superior in productiveness and freedom from disease, to anything yet performs no labor during his college

In the Maine Agricultural Report for 1886 - eight years ago-is printed a paper, contributed by us, on the "Iron- row, shear a sheep to perfection, build clad Tree Fruits," illustrated with thir- a good haystack, mark out the land for teen cuts of what were then supposed corn, and run a cultivator so near the to be the best apples and pears of the Budd-Gibb importation. This was but achievement, while he who lacks traina very small proportion of the whole ing in manual operations dislikes the number imported; but in all of those work. A course in an agricultural colthere illustrated not one has proved to be an all-winter keeper in our part of theories of the subject, he is not likely Vermont, though we believe that a to engage in the business unless h part of them have been found pretty also possesses a knowledge of most kinds of manual operations pertaining fair keepers in Aroostook. It takes a thereto; and if he ventures to engage good while to fairly test a hundred or in the business without this manual more varieties of tree fruits, and as the dexterity, he will have a hard row to time wore on, and one variety after another gave fruit which failed to keep beyond the holiday season, the only thing which hope could cling to for encouragement was the fact that still many kinds yet remained to test; and also that other fact, that of our wellknown apples of native origin only a directions if instruction is given and comparatively small number are at the accompanied by practice. This pracsame time good keepers and valuable market sorts. But it never pays to be discouraged where only patience and perseverance will succeed; and we are able to say, at last, that there are among the Russian apples at least four or five sorts which are proving to be good keepers under strict testing, and that among them is one which is every way as large, good, handsome, healthy and productive as the famous and favorite Baldwin-in fact, a true Russian Baldwin-which has been pronounced by a first-class authority to be " as good as the Baldwin at its best," It is singular that this apple so closely resembles the Baldwin that expert applemen have decided it to be that variety until they tasted it, when its distinct superiority as a dessert fruit was at once recognized.

THERE is every probability that among the long lists of Russian apples imported, but as yet unheard from, there will be found more good winter sorts. Indeed we have another which we should have rejoiced over very heartily if, in the same year, a so much larger and better kind had not revealed itself.

Now, dear reader, do not ask us, at of Professor J. L. Budd of the Iowa once, to share our new find with you,

Agricultural College, who spent a sum- or to " send a few cions for trial." We Agricultural College, who spent a summer in Russia in studying them, and are using every scrap of the wood that has in bearing unquestionably the is available for propagation, and as soon largest collection of them in America. as a sufficient stock is accumulated we We say this, not to "brag," but to give shall give every one an equal chance. fair weight to the statement, which we But this cannot be done for two or make without reserve, that as regards three years. It takes time for a fruit size and beauty the Russian apples are | tree to grow to the proper size for transfor all uses, not excepting the dessert, time to get up, from one small tree, a they average quite as good. For vigor, stock of a new kind to answer all calls. productiveness, and freedom from the Meantime, there will be every opporattacks of insects, they exceed our older | tunity to observe the original tree, and sorts; the leafage being large, firm and watch for any "outs" in it, or in its glorsy, and little, if at all, subject to habit of growth. So far, it has proved fungous disease. Ling-keeping sorts thrifty and very productive, with only have been scarce among them; but fair ordinary treatment, standing in a enough of these are now becoming young orchard. These remarks must known to do away with this objection not be mistaken for an advertisement in disguise. The tree may be a failure yet, and in some important respect disappoint us. It is best to wait and see.

Manual Labor at Colleges.

The following is a condensed abstract of a paper presented by Professor W. J. Beal of Michigan at the late Madison meeting of the American Association were engaged to make some addresses for the Advancement of Science: Compulsory manual labor for wages has been tried by many schools and colleges as large as Vermont-by the then sec- of this country, but by none perhaps more thoroughly than by the Michigan Agricultural College. Since the first class entered, in 1857, the practice has tural editor of the Maine Farmer,—the been steadily maintained, twelve to Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, now pretty well fifteen hours per week. Since my first connection with the college, in 1870, I have been one of the most tenacious of quent attendant at our Dairymen's As- the faculty to uphold the practical side of the agricultural course. For eleven years I had charge of the horiculture, as well as the botany, and during that time half or more of the students were man in the United States to supply a assigned to me for oversight of their variety of fruit trees for trial in Aroos- work. I assert that there has been tock, the only apple then extensively nothing at the college which has been planted there being the Duchess of the cause of so much trouble as the compulsory paid labor, especially where students engage at ordinary work. troduced from the province of New Twelve years ago I stated, "consider-Brunswick, under the name of "Bruns- ing these difficulties, I believe the time wicker." We have just received from be abandoned." I see no reason to the Hon. Parker P. Burleigh of Lin-change my opinion. With numerous neus, Me., (whom we then supplied trials by others who are carnest, inwith such varieties as we were at that genious and persistent, the difficulties time growing in nursery), the Report remain: (1) It is often difficult to find the recent Aroostock county fair, continuous care of pieces of land. (3) Those given to apples numbered fifty, S:udents all work at the same time of day, beginning at one P. M., and on this account there are often too many of them to work to advantage. They THE south line of Arcostook county seldom complete jobs they begin, and very seldom been enough skillful foremen; students get into primitive methods of work and form bad habits. (5) student may gain skill in many directions. Besides, he almost always prefers to work at what he can do best. thus ensuring the highest wages. (6) low marks for recitations in the class.
(7) Too often the student feels that he accomplishes little, and is working

reason for requiring some manual labor in connection with a course of study is this: If a student course, he is not likely to return to labor when he leaves the college. The young man who can harness a team properly, turn a straight and even furstraight rows that scarcely a line is left uncultivated, will be proud of his lege is to fit a man for farming; but no matter how well he understands the hoe and very likely become discouraged, because his training was unsymmetri-

cal and incomplete. To make the most of manual labor in an agricultural course, it should be performed with a view to acquiring skill, and not to the immediate returns. Skill in most farm and garden operations may usually be acquired in many tice is as much a necessary part of an agricultural education as are clinics for the young surgeon, or practice with test tube and reagents for the chemist. The hand is trained with the eye and

the mind, each helping the other. If a candidate is found already skillful in some kinds of work, I should not compel him to repeat this work as a condition of attendance. I should encourage him to acquire this skill elsewhere than at college, during the vacations or before entering. young men have never engaged in farm work, I should insist that they acquire skill in certain operations common to farming before entering the college, or in vacations early in the course. example, every student before graduating should at least be fairly good at miking cows, but this operation need not be taught at the college, any more than arithmetic. So with numer ous other sorts of labor. It is too much to expect a college course to include the teaching of all the elements of the handiwork. If the students desire to work for pay, and work can be supplied, let them, but this should not be

required. You will conclude that my plan would be to exact of every student who en-ters the agricultural course, without exception, to pass a rigid examination in the various parts of farm and garden work, not expecting him to receive pay for work while learning how to perform it.

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Liver and Kidney

it. She had liver and kidney troubles even worse; had to give up housework altogether, Completely Run Down Her blood seemed to all run to water, and she looked more like a dead woman than a live one. Heod's Sarsaparilla built her right up, and cured all her troubles. One doctor said;

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Farmers' Institutes.

The State Board of Agriculture are planning the series of Institutes for the coming winter, and will have them fully mapped and determined by November 15.

ions from towns in the state to hold Institutes is connection with local organizations of The Farm ers' Grange, Farmers' Clubs, or organized invita tions from a sufficiently large number of citizens to warrant a successful meeting; also mention sub jects which would be desirable to discuss in that C. M. WINSLOW, Secretary. Brandon, Vt.

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STEEL AND PENNYROYAL PILLS are the original and only FRENCH, safe and re-liable cure on the market. Price \$1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

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For Sale!

I will sell at a bargain to any one in want of the whole, or any part, of the following described property, situated on the line of the Wells River rain road, in Marshfield, consisting of 1,255 acres of land, mostly timbered. The railroad passes through it near the center, with a good side-track at the lumber shed, near mills. A large boarding-house and an extra fine barn for horses. Three tenement houses in fair condition. The machinery in the three mills is in good fair condition, and comprises three water wheels, circular saw mill, two hand edgers, slau saw, planer and matcher, board planer, shingle machine clapboard mill and all attachments, etc., etc., bow mill; also one traverse sled. Might exchange a partion for other property.

Montpelior, Vt., January 10, 1892.



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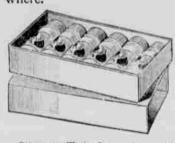
I have suffered much from Neuralgia and Stomach Troubles, and
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were of no avail. Recently, however,
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the use of Kickapoo Indian Sagwa.
This priceless medicine of the Indians,
myself as well as a host of others have
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Yours in truth, P. C. N. DWYER.

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Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and was save many a doctor's bill.

Farm for Sale at Auction.

I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, October 31, 1893, atten o'clock a. M., the following property? The Geo. W. Hills home far in in Duxbury, Vi, and on Wednesday, November I. 1893, at ten o'clock A. M., the farm new occupied by Van D. Hills in Waterbury, Vt., owned by Geo. W. Hills at the time of his decease. I will also sell at public auction on said list day of October, 1893, at eleven o'clock A. M. at the free. W. Hills home farm in said Duxbury, Vt., the following personal property belonging to said estate: Two four year-old coils. I bay horse, I cow, the hay and straw in barns at said place, I cow, the hay and straw in barns at said place, I cow, the hay and straw in barns at said place, I cow, the hay and straw in barns at said place, I suspense of oats, 30e tin say tubs, 30e wooden tubs, 1 evaporator, 5 sap holders, I draw tub. I one-horse inmber wagon, I express wagon. I ox cart, 10 ox yokes, I pair heavy traverse sleels, I hob sled, I say sled, i single sleigh, I double sleigh, I two horse mowing machine, I one-horse power, I ensilage cutter, I saw frame, arbor and saw, I seed sower, I pair double harnesses, I single harness, 2 sleigh robes, Is bee hives, 2 cant hooks, I wheelbarrow, 2 side-hill plows, I land plow, 2 harrows, I grindstone, I cultivator, I grain ccadle, I horse wheel rake, I tron bar, chains, sugers, planes, and ether small tools and utensils too numerous to enumerate.

C. C. GRAVES, Auctioneer.

GEO. W. MORSE, Administrator. Waterbury, Vt., October 10, A. D. 1893.

AUCTION SALE.

I offer for sale at public auction, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

the home farm of the late E. M. Hamblet, consisting of one-hundred acres of land, with buildings thereon and good running spring water at house and barn Farm is nicely situated, being only one-half mile from Worcester Corner and on the main road to Montpeller.

Also two 1 year old colts one work horse, one brook mare with young colt, about forty tons of hay, lie bushels outs, mowing machine, one two horse also done two horse wagou, one cultivator, one creamery one barrel churn, and other articles too numerous

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The Gypsies of the Air ... A Bee Song. to reward them and fail to do it. It

We are the gypsics of the air; In brown and golden sheen We scour the fields for treasure rare

We draw our swords in her defence And count it awestest recompens In her behalf to die

Of all the music of the air Our gypsy czardsz wild Is free and glad beyond compare. Like to a romping child.

When summer tempts our monarch out, To roam earth's garden o'er, We all attend with merry rout, And couriers fly before. Through the blue vanit we, singing, speed,

Caronsing, whirling by, While rustics turn their heads to heed The revelers of the sky. Later, by dint of busy wings,

We dare the wintry days.

And loud the tidy housewife sings For we are gypsies of the air.

In brown and golden sheen We scour the fields for treasure rare. And throng about our queen,

- Charles H. Crandall,

Clipped and Condensed.

An egg in the winter is worth three n the summer.

THERE is always a demand for the best of everything. Soil and location will change the

appearance of fruit. WHEN you try to be good, try to be good for something.

IT pays better not to do a wrong than to do it and then repent. LAZINESS is said to begin in cob-

webs, and en! in chains. An honest horse, like an honest man,

is omething to stand by. THE better the start to grow when young, the better the tree.

Horses well-fed and well-curried do not get sick unless at used.

A DRAUGHT horse should have a large chest and square shoulders. THE mare makes the most profitable

drought animal on the farm. THE draught horse is one that settles down to his work and bangs. In watering trees, enough should be

used to wet the soil thoroughly. If you breed from a two-year-old mare, give her a rest next year.

A good gelling is much more to be desired than a second-rate stallion. THE best armor against temptation is to keep out of the range of its guns.

HAPHAZARD breeding has resulted in no improvement in the animal king-

WITH all kinds of fruit trees it is b tter to have one strong limb or branch than several weak ones. OUR experience is that the best rat

and mouse traps are four or five good cats on the farm all the time. CULTIVATION of all young trees, at

least for some years after planting, is essential to their vigorous growth. GREAT injustice is often done towards the young in keeping them back from the pursuits to which they are best

od ipted. Now is a good time to recall the saying, that "the time to stick to a busi-ness is when everyboly is trying to get leading item. out of it."

GRASS and water are all that are necessary to make a full flow of rich milk; if the grass and water are good and they go into good cows. GROUND oyster-shells, ground crack-

towards egg production.

to ask questions and to study his business, for it is a sure sign that he wishes to improve and is likely to do so. A good work can be done in keeping down the lice in the poultry house if

care is taken to whitewash the inside regularly every month or six weeks. Ir costs little to make a start with grapes. They come into bearing early and are productive and easily managed.

The Green Mountain is the best for Vermont. THE farm should be one continuous station. A large measure of the success reached by any farmer is due to

menta ion. THE Wisconsin agricultural station has a dairy school, and already fifty applicants have been entered. The necessity for such schools is now generally admitted.

WHERE a cow is very hard to milk, owing to her teats having small open-ings, one way recommended is a very vigorous milking by a good milker with strong hands.

IT don't pay to buy an thing that sells for more than it is worth. To do so makes the purchaser poorer, the seller richer. The use of money sells for more than it is worth.

Ir an acre of green corn put into a sile will feed a cow for a year, then an se e of corn, cut green, will feed 365 cows one day, or ten, fifteen or twenty cows during a long dry spell.

Most farmers are very particular to clothes, save tools, save wagons, harness, time, money, this is all right But how is it about saving wife?

It is the ignorance of the legislators that often accounts for their blunders and shortcomings. What else is to be expected of legislatures made up in the ratio of ten lawyers to one farmer?

IT takes a good deal more courage to propose to a girl than it does to tell her a year after marriage that henceforward she will have to bring in the kitchen wood herself-but it ought not to be so. A RAILWAY train traveling night

and day at the rate of fifty miles an hour would reach the moon in six months, the sun in 200 years, and Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed stars. in 42,000,000 years. THERE is little danger of the ram

getting too fat while in the pasture. He will look plump and very fat when, in truth, there is but little tallow inside of It is not the field ram that gets too fat, but the stabled one, usually.

men, don't like to be disappointed. It is therefore radically wrong to promise five cants per bottle.

dampens their ardor, cheeks their ambition, and in many cases demoralizes

them. A CLOSE analysis of the returns shows that lands included in the state of Ohio and west of it are advancing in price. Of the reports from Ohio alone sixiy-five per cent indicate an advance of from ten to forty per cent in the past three years.

THE hanging gardens of Babyion did not hang, nor were they pardens. They were terraces supported by arches and overgrown with trees. They were erected for the amusement of a Babylonian queen who had come from a mountainous country.

THE investigation made by the senate committee of interstate commerce in 1889 shows that Canadian canals, with rebates making them practically free for St. Lawrence river freights. have had but little effect in diverting traffic from American ports.

MR. GLADSTONE, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Whittier, and many others in recent days, have taught the world that mental work, however difficult, does not wear men out. It is true, as Henry Ward Beecher used often to say, that it is not work but worry that consumes men's powers. Worry is the rust of

BRITISH writers and farmers declare that the sheep is literally the basis of English husbandry; that they have become an indispensable necessity, as there is no other means of keeping up the land. The secret of success in English husbandry is ascribed to turnips and sheep. The turnips make sheep and the sheep make wheat.

ONE THIRD of the meat now used in England is imported. A committee of the house of lords has recently reported that the imported meats are much better than has been supposed. The best quality, such as New Zealand mutton and the best American beef, can hardly be distinguished, even by experts, from the best of the English product.

IT is apparent that whatever changes might be required in the direction of our sheep breeding operations should be made with the Merino as a starting point. They are the common sheep of our state, having the additional advantage of being thoroughly acclimated; and it was readily supposed, aside from the matter of economy, that it would be advisable to use them as foundation

THE veterinarian laughs at the mistakes made by physician, who think that because they understand to a certain extent the ailments of humanity they understand similar diseases in animals, and may, therefore, apply similar remedies; but he forgets to laugh at the members of his own profession who ap-pear to believe that all animals can be treated alike, regardless of temperament and surrounding conditions.

THE New York agricultural experiment station publishes a chart to show the effect of selling various crops from the farm. A ton of hay takes with it fertilizing elements to the value of 88 20; crushed oats, 88.17; mixed hay, \$6.99; timothy hav, \$5.58; wheat, \$7.09; cheese, \$20.83; while the loss by a ton of butter is only forty-eight cents. This is a great argument in favor of dairy farming with butter as the

Common Sense Farmers.

Every experienced farmer will tell you that good common sense is as necessary for success in farm work as lins, ground bones—these three do not thing in the world, but if he has not the cost much and they are great helps sense to turn his knowledge to practical use all be knows will be useless. WE like to see a farmer who begins old writer whose humorous remarks are still current once told this story: sum current once told this story: A young man was boasting that he had been graduated from two colleges. An old farmer in the company then remarked that he had a calf that sucked two cows. "What was the result?" asked the boastful youth. The farmer replied; "He was the biggest calf I ever saw." The company saw the point, and the youth vanished out of sight. It may easily be the same with a young farmer who has passed through a college course, unless he has the good sense to apply what he has learned to his work. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says: "Many peothe knowledge gained from his experiple seem to think that it is the easiest thing in the world to manage a farm, while in point of fact, it requires far more brains to be a first-rate farmer than to be a second-rate lawyer. The man who thinks because he has studied agricultural chemistry he will make a good farmer, is a goose. If he has the necessary qualities for success as a farmer and likes the business, he will probably succeed. If he has not, all the chemistry in the world will not enable him to make farming pay. Chemistry will not teach him how to buy and how to sell. It will not get him out of bed in the morning. It will teach him how milk is formed and why it turns sour, but it will not secure regular feeding and steady milking. It will teach him the importance of having boiling water to scald the milk pans, but will not enable him to have everything ready just when it is wanted. If he would make a good farmer without cutch on to the saving question. Save chemistry, a scientific education will enable him to make a still better and more successful farmer; but if he would not succeed in some degree without it, chemistry will not enable him to make farming pay .- Rural Life

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by Boys are men in miniature, and, like F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.